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New DPRK Cabinet Headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, Great Leader, Formed

— At First Session of Fourth Supreme People's Assembly —

Premier Kim Il Sung Announces Political Program of DPRK Government

Lineup of New DPRK Cabinet

PYONGYANG, Dec. 16 (KCNA)—The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this morning formed a new Cabinet of the DPRK headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people with the following composition:

The Cabinet of the DPRK

Comrade Kim Il Sung,	**Premier of the Cabinet;**
Comrade **Kim Il,**	First vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Kim Kwang Hyup,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Pak Sung Chul,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Kim Chang Bong,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Li Joo Yun,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Nam Il,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Li Jong Ok,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Choi Yong Jin,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Chung Joon Taik,**	vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Pak Sung Chul,**	Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Comrade **Kim Chang Bong,**	Minister of National Defence;
Comrade **Suk San,**	Minister of Public Security;
Comrade **Chung Joon Taik,**	Chairman of the State Planning Commission;
Comrade **Kye Eung Tai,**	Minister of Foreign Trade;
Comrade **Kim Kyung Ryun,**	Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries;
Comrade **Kim Byung Han,**	Minister of Metal Industry;
Comrade **Kim Chi Do,**	Minister of Mining Industry;
Comrade **Kim Tai Keun,**	Minister of Power and Coal Industries;
Comrade **Song Bok Ki,**	Minister of Chemical Industry;
Comrade **Hyun Moo Kwang,**	Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry;
Comrade **Hong Won Kil,**	Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry;
Comrade **Chung Il Ryong,**	Minister of Building Material Industry;
Comrade **Chung Dong Chul,**	Minister of Forestry;
Comrade **Kang Jum Koo,**	Minister of Fisheries;
Comrade **Li Ryang Sook,**	Minister of Textile and Paper Industries;
Comrade **Li Ho Hyuk,**	Minister of Foodstuff and Daily Necessaries Industries;
Comrade **Kim Man Keum,**	Chairman of the Agricultural Commission;
Comrade **Kim Doo Sam,**	Chairman of the State Construction Commission;
Comrade **Cho Kwan Ha,**	Minister of Construction;
Comrade **Kim Kap Soon,**	Minister of Railway;
Comrade **Oh Sung Ryul,**	Minister of Land and Sea Transport;
Comrade **Pak Yung Soon,**	Minister of Communications;
Comrade **Yoon Ki Bok,**	Minister of Finance;
Comrade **Paik Sun Il,**	Minister of Labour;
Comrade **Chin Moon Duk,**	Minister of City Management;
Comrade **Ro Byung Woo,**	Minister of Land Administration;
Comrade **Ahn Seung Hak,**	Minister of Commerce;
Comrade **Pak Kwang Sun,**	Minister of Procurement and Food Administration
Comrade **Han Sang Doo,**	Chairman of the Commission for the Supply of Materials;
Comrade **Kim Eung Sam,**	Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission;
Comrade **Kim Ik Sun,**	Minister of State Control;
Comrade **Yang Hyung Sup,**	Minister of Higher Education;
Comrade **Li Jang Soo,**	Minister of Common Education;
Comrade **Pak Yung Shin,**	Minister of Culture;
Comrade **Li Rak Bin,**	Minister of Public Health
Comrade **Oh Dong Wook,**	President of the Academy of Sciences;
Comrade **Choi Jai Woo,**	Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Oh Tai Eong,**	Director of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Ahn Ryong Kak,**	Director of the Second Secretariat of the Cabinet.

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was successfully held in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Pyongyang, from Dec. 14 to Dec. 16 with attendance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

On Dec. 16 in the session of the SPA a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Premiership of Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, was formed with the absolute support and approval of the entire deputies of the SPA which represent the will of the entire Korean people.

At the session Premier Kim Il Sung announced a historic political program of the DPRK Government entitled, "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity." **The full text of the new political program is printed on page 2.**

SPA Presidium Elected

PYONGYANG, Dec. 16, (KCNA)—The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this morning elected the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, with the following composition:

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrade Choi Yong Kun,	President;
Comrade **Hong Myung Hi,**	vice-President;
Comrade **Pak Jung Ai,**	vice-President;
Comrade **Kang Ryang Wook,**	vice-President;
Comrade **Li Yung Ho,**	vice-President;
Comrade **Pak Moon Kyoo,**	General Secretary;
Comrade **Choi Hyun,**	Member;
Comrade **Huh Bong Hak,**	Member;
Comrade **Kim Yung Joo,**	Member;
Comrade **Li Kook [illegible]in,**	Member;
Comrade **Choi Kwang,**	Member;
Comrade **Oh Jin Woo,**	Member;
Comrade **Kim Dong Kyoo,**	Member;
Comrade **Pak Shin Duk,**	Member;
Comrade **Kim Ryu Joong,**	Member.

CLOSED SHELF

Let Us Embody More Thoroughly Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity

Historic Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

At First Session of Fourth Supreme People's Assembly on December 16, 1967

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17(KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public the political program of the Government headlined "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity" at the third-day sitting of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly on Dec. 16. The full text of the political program follows:

Comrades Deputies,

The elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held successfully under the circumstances in which a new, great revolutionary upsurge was being made in all fields of socialist economic construction and defence buildup to carry through the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in which the political and labour enthusiasm of the entire people was running exceptionally high.

All the citizens of our country took part in the elections as one with great patriotic zeal, and thereby manifested their firm determination to resolutely defend and further consolidate and develop the people's power and the revolutionary gains, successfully carry out the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the country at all costs.

The results of the elections clearly testified to our people's absolute support for and deept trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic and again demonstrated to the world the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to express warm thanks to you deputies elected to this Supreme People's Assembly and the entire people of our country for trusting and empowering us once again to form the Cabinet of the Republic.

Comrades,

The elec ions of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly have been held on four occasions in our country in the last 19 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine people's state was founded in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and the Cabinet of the Republic has been formed for the fourth time today.

Social progress and a great stride forward along the road of civilization have since been made in our country thanks to the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the invincible vitality of the people's power and to the heroic struggle of our people who, as masters of the country, have taken their destinies into their own hands. In this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and penury once prevailed, an advanced, socialist system is now established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our country has turned into a socialist state which has a firm independent national economy and brilliant national culture.

Since the elections of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in 1962, the Cabinet of the Republic has exerted all its efforts to carry through the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and concentrated efforts particularly on the implementation of our Party's new revolutionary line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, which was set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966. As a result, tremendous successes have been made in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields and the might of the country has grown and strengthened further still.

On a socialist basis the alliance of the workers and peasants has been further cemented and the political and ideological unity of the entire people has become unshakable as never before. Our people have been tempered still more amidst the arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, and through their practical experience, they repose boundless confidence in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, and are rallied around them steel-strong. Our people accept the policies and lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic as their vital cause and devote all their talents and energies to the struggle for the cause of the revolution and for the prosperity and progress of the Republic. It is this rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people that constitute the solid foundation of our State and social system and the source of our invincible might.

Our people are now in a position to enter the international arena under the glorious banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on an equal footing with the peoples of big and small countries of the world, and the international position of the Republic is rising constantly.

The correct economic policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic has brought about giant strides ahead in all domains of the national economy.

In 1966, industrial production was 1.4 times greater than in 1962 and 41 times as much as in 1946, the year immediately after Liberation.

The foundations of the independent national economy of the country have been more solidified as a result of he vigorous struggle organized and unfolded by the Government of the Republic to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the realization of socialist industrialization and the all-round promotion of technical revolution in every field of the national economy.

The foundations of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core have been further readjusted and reinforced, and the production of diverse heavy industry goods has grown conspicuously. Our heavy industry now displays still greater might as the solid base for strengthening the economic independence of the country and for accelerating the technical reconstruction of the national economy, and serves more effectively for the advancement of light industry and agriculture.

A big stride has also been made in light industry. In our country the demands of the people are met with homemade goods, though not in abundance, and the firm foundations of light industry have been laid to turn out diverse high-quality consumer goods in larger quantities in the future.

Our socialist agriculture, too, has made a big headway. The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were pushed forward successfully in the countryside, the direction and management of co-operative farms improved, and assistance to the countryside further intensified, and the political zeal and labour enthusiasm of the farmers have increased greatly. Our country was visited repeatedly by severe natural calamities in recent years, but they were surmounted completely in all sectors of agricultural production.

With the successful acceleration of socialist economic construction and the rapid growth of production, the people's material and cultural standards have risen markedly.

Per capita national income was 500 *won* in 1966, a 1.2-fold increase as against 1962, and it is expected to rise to 580 *won* this year.

The Government of the Republic augmented markedly the real incomes of the workers, office employees and farmers, while continually increasing accumulation for extended production and allocating a large part of the national income to defence buildup to meet the obtaining situation. Especially the Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," took a series of radical measures for increasing the farmers' income—the complete abolishment of agricultural tax in kind, capital construction in the rural areas with state investments, construction of dwelling houses for farmers at state expenses, etc.

The housing conditions of the working people improved considerably as a result of extensive housing construction. During the period from 1963 to 1966, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 10,210,000 square metres were newly built in towns and the countryside and allotted to the working people.

Not only the basic problems of food, clothing and housing were solved but the supply of commodities to the working people improved as a whole. In our country today the working people can buy necessary goods as they please at uniform prices everywhere not merely in towns but even in remote mountain areas where they could hardly see commodities before.

Further progress has also been made in education, culture and public health.

Thanks to the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, 2,600,000 students and pupils, or one-fourth of the population in our country, are now studying free of charge at more than 9,260 schools of all levels, 98 institutions of higher education included. In particular, nine-year universal compulsory technical education combining general education with basic technical education was enforced as from this year, which makes it possible to bring up the rising generation into versatile reserves of builders of socialism and communism, into reliable inheritors to our revolutionary cause, and further enhance the technical and cultural levels of all the working people. This will contribute greatly to raising public education in our country to a high stage and accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions.

In 1966 the number of university and college graduates grew 1.2 times as compared with 1962 and that of the graduates of higher technical schools and specialized middle schools 3.2 times. At present over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, 2.3 times as many as in 1962, are working in all fields of the national economy. Thanks to the wisdom and strength of our own technicians and specialists, all branches of the national economy are managed and operated creditably, and new, up-to-date factories and enterprises are built continually in our country today. This is one of the biggest successes made by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the building of a new country.

The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to public health has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy more benefits of universal free medical care. In the field of public

(Continued on page 3)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 2)

health the number of medical workers has increased considerably and medical facilities have been expanded over the past four years, and medical care for the working people improved further still. As a result of the improved public health services and the enhancement of the people's living standards as a whole, the mortality of the population was lowered by half in 1966 as against pre-Liberation years and the average life span of people lengthened by 20 years. This is possible only under the socialist system where the masses of people have become genuine masters of the country.

Large numbers of creches and kindergartens run at state and public expenses have been set up in our country, so that children are reared and educated finely and women are ensured adequate conditions for taking part in social labor.

All this is an unequivocal manifestation of the popular policies pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to promote the well-being of the woking men and women.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have in recent years directed special attention to strengthening the country's defence capabilities to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, and later provoked the Gulf of Bac Bo incident against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and embarked upon the course of intensifying the war of aggression in South Vietnam on a full scale. Under this situation the Party and the Government put forward the line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence capabilities, while reorganizing the national economy. We are thus in a position to repulse armed invasion by any enemy and defend the security of the country still more firmly.

All these successes scored in the past in the revolutionary struggle and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied and developed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the State and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Government.

We are not allowed to rest content with the successes already achieved; our revolutionary cause has not yet been completed. In order to advance the revolution and construction of the country farther on, we still have many more things to do and must continue to go through many hardships and obstacles.

In the future, too, the newly formed Cabinet of the Republic will, as in the past, organize and execute all its work in the interests of the entire Korean people, basing itself strictly on the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of our revolution and organizer of all victories for the Korean people, and will fight persistently to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the accomplishment of the sacred cause of liberating the South Korean people and attaining the country's unification.

The Government of the Republic, proceeding from the general task of our revolution, will concentrate all its efforts on the carrying out of the following immediate political, economic, cultural and military tasks:

Firstly. The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by fully embodying our Party's ideas of *Juche* in all fields.

Our Party's ideas of *Juche* are the most correct Marxist-Leninist ideas of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and are the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities, discard the spirit of relying on others and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success.

To establish *Juche* is a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution. Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation.

The Government of the Republic has been able to score great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, because it has endeavoured consistently to solve all problems in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of our country and mainly by its own efforts, invariably guided by the ideas of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in its activities and adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist principles.

As a result of our efforts to establish *Juche* in the ideological domain, the national pride of our workers and their consciousness of independence have grown to a great extent and they have come to acquire the traits of a revolutionary who does not follow others blindly but approaches their things critically instead of mechanically imitating or swallowing them whole, and who strives to solve all matters in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and on his own wisdom and strength.

Our Party's spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence finding full embodiment in all fields of national construction, the political independence of the Republic has been consolidated and the economic independence and military power of the country have grown further still.

As a full-fledged independent state, our country now determines on all its lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations.

Under the leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic our people have laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy in accordance with the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and thereby eliminated centuries-old backwardness and poverty, further increased the economic might of the Republic and improved their livelihood radically. The establishment of *Juche* in the fields of science and culture accelerated the progress of science and technology and brought about a great qualitative change in education and in the work of training cadres, and the efflorescence and advancement of a new, socialist national culture congenial to the life and sentiments of our people.

In the field of defence buildup, too, we strengthened our defence capabilities, so that we are in a position to defend firmly the security of our fatherland and the socialist gains by our own force even under the complex situation as today.

The great victories and successes we have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's ideas of *Juche* and of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of the ideas in all fields. We decided independently on our policies by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time.

Our Party's line of building up the political, economic and military strength of the country in every way by doing everything in our power, is the most correct way to expedite the victory of the Korean revolution.

The Government of the Republic will, in the future too, adhere steadfastly to the principle of settling all problems in the revolution and construction independently on the basis of studying and analyzing the realities of Korea in strict accordance with the ideas of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destinies by themselves. A nation can have independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights, taking them into its hands firmly.

Under the leadership of the Party, the Government of the Republic will use its own brains, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for itself all policies for socialist construction—policies of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc. We must not act on orders and instructions from others but, proceeding from the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* in accordance with our own judgement and decision. It is true that we should unite with friends who are fighting for the common aim, and learn from their experience if it accords with the Marxist-Leninist principles and is worth learning. But even in that case, we must always approach such experience critically, resolutely repudiate the tendency to swallow up things of others or imitate them mechanically, and must not blindly copy what does not fit our own conditions.

In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea.

In the sphere of foreign policy we should continue to work for establishing our political and economic relations with foreign countries also on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. Likewise, we have to wage the struggle against imperialism or Right and "Left" opportunism strictly in accordance with our own judgement and conviction to conform to our actual conditions, and will allow no one to violate and insult the rights and dignity of our nation.

The Government of the Republic will continue to faithfully execute our Party's line of building an independent national economy by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the economic sphere, while consolidating independence in politics

We are today confronted with the weighty tasks of building the economy and defences in parallel to lay a firm material basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which will enable us to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively. All these tasks can be performed successfully only if the principles of self-reliance, the line of building an independent national economy, are maintained and carried on more consistently.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces. It is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources.

Only by maintaining such revolutionary stand and revolutionary principle can we continue our struggle without abandoning our revolutionary constancy under whatever complex and arduous situation and

(Continued on page 4)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 3)

attain victory in the revolutionary struggle and success in construction work by braving difficulties and hardships in the course of our onward movement. If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one will lose faith in one's own strength, fail to endeavor to tap the inner resources of one's country, grow indolent and loose, and fall into passivism and conservatism.

Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich and strong, and achieve progress and national prosperity.

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a dependency of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically.

Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technical foundations for socialism and build socialism and communism successfully.

To build socialism it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and thus lay the material and technical foundations of socialism powerful enough to improve the welfare of the working people as a whole in accordance with the requirements of the laws of socialism. As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, such material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit. Therefore, it can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own cadres with its own natural resources and raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence buildup and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce with home products.

Only if the material and technical foundations of socialism are established in this way within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive, independent unit of economy, can the country's natural resources be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent and a high rate of growth in production be maintained while proper balances are kept actively between all branches of the national economy. Also only in this way, is it possible to rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people and bring them up into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society with success.

The building of socialism and communism, as you know, requires eradication of national inequality together with class distinctions.

Yet, this inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way.

The era of capitalism is an era when national oppression prevails side by side with class exploitation, an era when the free development of a great majority of nations is held back by only a few nations and there exists national inequality. It is therefore necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into industrial socialist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to ensure the greatest possible degree of free development and all-round efflorescence for themselves. Only by so doing can all inequality between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism.

All this testifies that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction, which conforms with the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism.

We will carry through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the buildup of national defence, too, and thus further increase the country's self-defence capacities.

Needless to say, the international unity of the proletariat of all countries and the friendly alliance of the socialist countries in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and against the pressure by the international capital are an important security for safeguarding the revolutionary gains already obtained and winning fresh victory. It is a sacred internationalist duty of the communists to do all they can to help and give support and encouragement to each other in the battle against imperialism, the common enemy, and each country should strive to cement this international solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression from without.

The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction, however, is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign aid is important in the war against alien aggressors, it plays, to all intents and purposes, no more than a secondary role. When the internal forces are not prepared in each country, its revolutionary struggle cannot emerge victorious no matter how great the foreign support may be. If the communists only pin their hopes on foreign support and aid without building up their own revolutionary forces, they cannot defend the security of their fatherland and the revolutionary gains reliably against imperialist aggression.

The Government of the Republic will embody our Party's spirit of self-defence and thereby thoroughly prepare our people and armymen politically and ideologically to cope with war, make full material preparations to defend the country by relying on the solid foundations of the independent national economy already established, and will, at the same time, further increase the military might of the country.

Particularly, by fully executing the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we will concentrate all our efforts on reorganizing the whole work of building the socialist economy to fit in with the requirements of the present situation and on reinforcing our defence potentials in view of the intensified aggressive manoeuvres by the enemy. Thus, we will convert our economy into an ever more solid and vital independent economy to meet fully the material needs of the front and the rear in case of emergency, and will build up the country's military power steel-strong to repel the enemy for ourselves no matter when he attacks us by surprise.

Embodying the ideas of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build an ever richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Secondly. In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and the split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively.

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, our country still remains divided into the North and South, the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years. As the days go by, the gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually. The partition of the territory and the split of the nation render it impossible to enlist and utilize the country's wealth and the people's wisdom and talents for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people in a coordinated way.

The division of Korea into the North and South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of South Korea has been reduced to an economy dependent on foreign capital and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis. The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs inherent in the Korean people are utterly trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail over the whole land of South Korea. The South Korean people are in rags and suffering from hunger due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in quest of jobs and living in constant suspense with no hopes for the future. The South Korean people are subjected to unbearable national insult and contempt, and even their right to existence is constantly menaced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there is always the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean people have waged a staunch struggle against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression. The October Popular Resistance Struggle in 1946, the April Uprising in 1960 which toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, and many instances of the South Korean people's struggle which took place one after another against the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and for smashing the "South Korea-Japan Agreement," dealt telling blows to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Each time the American imperialists and their lackeys answered the righteous patriotic struggles of the people with harsh repression by force of arms. The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in South Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, while manufacturing various wicked fascist laws, have expanded their repressive apparatuses on an extensive scale and covered the whole land of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell where terrorism and murder prevail. In South Korea today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying clamorous fascist repression to the extreme.

Everywhere they are doing all they can in their frenzied attempt to oppress the South Korean people who are fighting more and more actively for the right to live, for democratic freedom and unification of the country. According to South Korean press reports, this year alone as many as 10 divisions or more of U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet army and police forces including a reserve division were mobilized to stamp out the activities of armed groups of the South Korean revolutionaries and the mass revolutionary struggles taking place in succession all over South Korea, and a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet troops and police directly took part in the so-called "mopping-up operations." The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique cruelly suppressed the revolutionary organization with Dr. Kim Dae Su, professor of the Kyongbook University, as the central figure, arresting and imprisoning 10 and more patriotic intellectuals, and last autumn arrested many young people in and around Pusan on the charge of involvement in the so-called case of the People's Revolutionary Party. Again, of late, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique framed up in Seoul what they call the "case of the operative group for communizing South Korea" on the one hand and, on the other, arrested and imprisoned many university professors, intellectuals and patriotic personages, branding the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization, as a "seditious organization," and staged a "trial" farce. They

(Continued on page 5)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 4)

have thus committed a towering crime of "demanding" death penalty or life imprisonment for many innocent persons.

They are making "anti-communist" clamours still more noisily, under the nonsensical allegation that all the fierce revolutionary struggles of the patriotic people flaring up in all parts of South Korea today are activities by "spies" sent down from North Korea, and they are trying hard to divert the attention of the South Korean people and hoodwink the world's people.

But with no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dampen the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance. Today the broad sections of the South Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle in all fields, holding still higher the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of resistance. A people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle. When the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists. If the broad masses of people in South Korea including the workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution.

On behalf of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, I send warm revolutionary greetings to the revolutionaries and democratic personages, to all patriots in South Korea who are putting up a valorous fight in various parts of South Korea, underground, in mountains or even in prisons.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic bear the heavy responsibility for carrying the South Korean revolution to completion, keeping pace with the exalted fighting spirit of the South Korean people and rendering active support to their struggle.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of the South Korean compatriots and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations. We must quickly ripen all conditions for the realization of the unification of the fatherland.

The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event.

What is most important in accomplishing the South Korean revolution and hastening the advent of the unification of the fatherland is to firmly prepare the entire people politically and ideologically and, at the same time, to create all necessary material conditions in full.

We should always give active material and moral support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and consider the task of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland our first and foremost revolutionary task. We can never allow ourselves to be self-complacent with the achievements made in the northern half of the Republic and become indolent and slackened. How can we sit idle at a time when the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and waging a struggle at the cost of their blood? It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people.

The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember the brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized to a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining hands with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the socialist economic construction, the essential guarantee for the strengthening of the material forces of our revolutionary base, should be carried on well to further consolidate the economic foundations of the country so that adequate material preparations can be made to aid the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and meet actively the great revolutionary event of realizing the unification of the fatherland.

The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland by giving support to the South Korean people in their struggle.

The northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation on a nation-wide scale, and the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic are the most important motive power for the Korean revolution as a whole. All the working people should deeply realize that unless the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic is fortified and the revolutionary forces in the northern half strengthened still more, it is impossible to render positive support to the South Korean revolution and achieve the unification of the fatherland, and they should continue to wage a tense struggle on all fronts of socialist economic construction and produce and build more, better and cheaper with the existing manpower, equipment and materials by exploring and enlisting reserves and potentialities to the maximum. All functionaries and working people should be assiduous in management of economic life, state or individual, and make every effort to save even a grain of rice, a gram of iron or a drop of gasoline like true masters of the country.

Only if the country's economic foundations are more strengthened and all necessary material conditions are created, is it possible to meet the great event with full preparations, bring the superiority of the socialist system home to the fighting people of South Korea and aid their revolutionary struggle forcefully. Only then will it also become possible to create enough assets to rehabilitate the devastated South Korean economy and improve rapidly the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the South after the unification of the country in the future.

All our functionaries and working people should work in a way worthy of masters and live a frugal life with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, in the lofty spirit of supporting the South Korean people more actively in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and expediting the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. No self-complacence and inertia, nor the least indolenee, degradation and luxury are permissible to us. As people making revolution, we should work and live in a revolutionary way, maintaining a strained and mobilized posture at all times.

The entire people should in this way be made to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations. We should all be fully prepared to come out to the revolutionary struggle whenever called upon by the Party.

Thirdly. The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class.

We should steadily strengthen the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the State so as not only to suppress the resistance of the hostile elements worming in from without to disorganize our revolutionary base and of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes but also to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society by pushing ahead vigorously with the ideological and cultural revolutions.

To educate and remould the entire people and thereby revolutionize and working-classize the whole society is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our society where the exploiter classes have been liquidated and the socialist system has triumphed. The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate the distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and the disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step. To this end, the ideological revolution should be intensified so as to root up all the survivals of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in the minds of people and arm all the working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to fight devotedly in the interests of the collective and the whole society and for the sake of the fatherland and the people, going through fire and water and, at the same time, the cultural revolution should be carried out so as to bring them to attain higher cultural and technical levels.

We are confronted today with the task, which is more urgent than ever before, of further revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals. We should further accelerate socialist construction by our own efforts under the difficult conditions in which the country is divided into the North and South and should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, out of our territory, liberate South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. This is a revolutionary task which requires a very arduous and hard, protracted and tense struggle. Only when all the working people are revolutionized and working-classized through the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions is it possible to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiatives into full play and enhance their technical and cultural levels to bravely overcome difficulties cropping up in the course of progress and successfully solve economic and technical problems, and, further, to successfully expedite the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, complete the revolution in South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland.

We should wage a powerful struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society by further elevating the leading role of the working class.

Our working class is young and it needs much revolutionary training. The ranks of the working class swelled sharply in our country as industry developed at a fast speed in a short period after Liberation. Our working class includes many people who have never experienced themselves the exploitation and oppression by the capitalists, as well as no small number of former small traders and handicraftsmen who became workers after the socialist transformation of production rela

(Continued on page 6)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 5)

tions.

We should further enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class to turn it into a still more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class and to enable it to perform better its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the working people.

It is an important guarantee of victory for our revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the peasantry, the most reliable ally of the working class in the building of socialism and communism. The Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," should energetically carry forward the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the political leadership and cultural influence of the working class on the peasantry. In this way the peasantry should be equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and its cultural level be brought up to that of the latter.

What holds the most important place in the working-classizing of the whole society is the revolutionization of the intellectuals. We should eradicate all the remnants of obsolete ideologies in the minds of the intellectuals, arm them with communist ideas and thus rear them into revolutionaries loyal to the Party, the working class, the fatherland and the people.

The most important thing in revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society through the ideological revolution is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and thoroughly establish the unitary ideas of the Party among them. We should fully explain and bring the Party's lines and policies home to the working people to make them clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies. In this way, we should see that they fight vehemently against all manifestations of unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, "Left" opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, think and act according to the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress.

We should further strengthen political and ideological work among the masses to further raise the class awakening of the working people and let them fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy.

The primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over by the exploiter classes. We should strive tirelessly to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and should educate all people to acquire the communist tone of life of living and working in a revolutionary way.

The great vitality of the socialist system lies, above all, in that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression display conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative and work devotedly for the fatherland and the people, for their own happiness, as masters of the country and their destinies. In order to bring this superiority into play and demonstrate the might of the socialist system to the full, the education in socialist patriotism should be intensified decisively among the working people.

We should acquaint the working people clearly with the quintessence and superiority of the socialist system and let them fight resolutely in defence of this system and struggle actively for the prosperity and development of the country and for the thriving of our people. In particular, serious attention should be directed to educating the working people to value and love everything we have already created and to make more effective use of the valuable assets we have already obtained. The entire working people should know clearly that all our wealth is for the grandeur and progress of the country, for the happiness of our people and for their own good and should take an attitude worthy of masters towards the economic life of the country, carry out their revolutionary tasks in an efficient, responsible way and work hard to bring even a little more benefits to the country and the people. Everyone should sincerely take part in public labour to increase the wealth of the country and the people and manage it methodically; system and order should be established and the revolutionary discipline observed voluntarily in work in all branches and at all units.

The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists. We should intensify the education in the revolutionary traditions among the working people so that everyone may model after the lofty, indomitable revolutionary spirit of the forerunners of the revolution and their noble traits as revolutionaries.

Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution should be carried forward actively.

Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can the ideological revolution be carried out successfully.

The habit of studying should be firmly established among the working people so that every one may endeavour in every way to raise his level of general knowledge and all people may master more than one technical skill. And an active struggle should be waged to bring up a large contingent of steadfast and competent working-class intellectuals capable of successfully solving problems arising in all fields of our revolution and construction.

We should step up the ideological and cultural revolutions and thus further revolutionize and working-classize people so as to build up the whole country into one big red family, make the whole society seethe with revolutionary ardor and see that all the working people make continuous innovations and continuous advance in the spirit of Chullima in a mobilized and tense posture at all times to work new miracles and effect a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Fourthly. The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people to the revolution and construction.

For the successful implementation of the huge tasks confronting us at present, we should further elevate the functions and role of the people's power as the executor of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and powerful weapon for socialist construction, and should improve its guidance of the revolution and construction work still more. This demands the functionaries of state and economic organs to maintain closer ties with the masses of people, rid themselves of the bureaucratic style of work and acquire the revolutionay mass viewpoint.

When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses to the work.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently paid deep concern to reorganizing the system of work in the state and economic organs and improving the method and style of work of their functionaries to suit new circumstances and conditions, with the result that no small success had been made in this respect. Particularly, a great change took place in the activities of the state and economic organs in the course of generalizing the experience of the guidance given to Chungsan-*ri* in February, 1960.

Our functionaries, however, still fall short of such level as required by our Party in their method and style of work, and fail to organize and mobilize skillfully the broad masses of people to give full play to their surging revolutionary spirit in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task.

For the people's power to defend the interests of people of all walks of life firmly, unite the broad masses of people around itself and bring their enthusiasm and activity into full play, the functionaries of the state and economic organs should rectify their method and style of work decisively.

All the functionaries in the state and economic organs are workers selected by the people, and they are servants of the people. They should always remember that they are workers who, serving the workers, farmers and other working people, protect their interests, and should work heart and soul for the Party, the working class and the people.

To remain faithful to the Party and the revolution and become true servants of the people, our functionaries must possess the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit. The Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit of the functionaries should be manifested in their practical struggle to implement our Party's lines and policies, in their practical activities for the working people including the workers and farmers. Only those who carry the Party's policies through to the end are the revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the revolution, faithful to the working class and the people. All our functionaries must become ardent defenders, active propagandists and staunch executors of the Party's policies. They should make profound studies of the Party's policies to grasp their quintessence, adhere strictly to them in their work, weigh all problems by the Party's policies and wage an uncompromising struggle in good time against practices which run counter to the Party's intentions. Our functionaries should be active in explaining and propagating the Party's policies among the masses and strive with persistence to carry them through correctly. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should do any work devotedly through thick and thin, if it is in the interests of the people.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, all the functionaries should acquire the revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, holding consultations with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of assigned tasks. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should thoroughly follow the Chungsan-*ri* method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities.

First of all, the functionaries should place political work above all other works to steadily heighten the political and ideological preparedness of the masses, and to make the broad masses of people take part consciously in the implementation of the revolutionary task. When they undertake any revolutionary task leading functionaries should, above all, correctly explain and bring home to the masses the Party's intentions with regard to it and see that they discuss ways and means collectively for the implementation of the Party's policies and persist in their endeavor to carry them out with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

Parallel with this, guidance should be brought closer to the lower units and the method of guidance improved decisively. The principal aim of guiding the lower units is to help their workers to rectify their shortcomings in time and register great results in work. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not just issue commands or instructions at the lower units, but should give substantial assistance to the inferiors, teaching them kindly, working together with them to solve knotty problems and helping them to do their work well.

The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not only equip themselves with our Party's revolutionary method of work, but also always be the first to execute the laws, decisions and directives of the State, set examples in all work and acquire the popular traits of being humble, simple and polite, thereby becoming a model for the masses in actual deeds. Only then will the people trust and take to our functionaries from the bottom of their hearts and the bonds of kinship be further strengthened between the people's power and the masses of

(Continued on page 7)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 6)

people.

Style of work is not the question concerning the business ability of the functionaries or their character, but it is a manifestation of their ideology in the course of work. We should intensify ideological education for the functionaries of the state and economic organs so that they may get riddance of the bureaucratic style of work, an expression of the survivals of obsolete ideologies, acquire a genuinely popular style of work and possess the lofty traits of being boundlessly true to the Party and the revolution and resolutely striving for the interests of the country and the people.

While equipping the functionaries of the state and economic organs with the class and mass viewpoints, their technical and business qualifications should be elevated constantly. Unless they enhance their technical and business qualifications, they cannot do away with the bureaucratic style of work, nor can they fully perform their heavy responsibilities to the Party, the State and the people. All the functionaries of the state and economic organs must establish the revolutionary habit of studying to gain a profound mastery of economic theory and technical knowhow and become fully versed in their work.

Thus, all our functionaries of the state and economic organs should become revolutionaries who firmly defend and carry through the Party's lines and policies and devote themselves to the struggle for the interests of the people, and should become truly faithful servants of the people who are deeply loved and respected by the masses of people.

Fifthly. The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy.

With the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalizing production in all spheres along the basic line of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we should undertake new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the economic foundations of the country. In this way the productive forces of our country as a whole will be further developed and industrial production more than doubled in a few year.

1. Industry

To give precedence to the electric power and mining industries is the basic condition for placing production on a normal basis in all branches of industry and for further advancing the national economy. We will speedily develop the electric power and mining industries to fully satisfy the demands of the national economy for raw materials, fuel and power.

In developing the electric power industry, we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel. Reckoning on the rich hydraulic resources and coal in our country, we should accelerate the construction of large-scale hydropower and thermal power plants and build many medium- and small-scale hydropower stations and factory thermal power stations everywhere, and thus further cement the power base of the country. In this way seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural conditions should be completely done away with and it should be made possible to increase steadily production in all domains of the national economy without being restricted by power supply.

What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles—conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

The ranks of prospecting workers should be expanded and technical equipment reinforced to develop preliminary prospecting and, particularly, detailed and service prospecting radically, and the tempo and efficiency of prospecting work should be heightened through the comprehensive introduction of advanced prospecting methods.

It is a very urgent question to energetically promote the technical revolution in the field of the mining industry where there is a great deal of more difficult and arduous work than in any other branches of the national economy. In the coal and ore mines, hewing, carrying and all other arduous and labour-consuming operations should be actively mechanized and automated, advanced hewing methods introduced extensively and, particularly, opencast mining undertaken on a large scale.

Meanwhile, scientific research work should be pushed forward actively on all lines of the mining industry—survey of underground resources, research on their rational exploitation, research on the reinforcement of the technical equipment of the mining industry and the improvement of extraction methods, research on the comprehensive processing of ores, etc.

We should keep the mining industry definitely ahead of the development of the processing industries and further consolidate the raw material and fuel bases of the country by carrying through the Party's line.

The development of the metal industry and, particularly, the steel industry, is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might. In our country with its inexhaustible resources of iron ores, the steel industry is one of the industrial branches which have wide prospects. We should capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy.

The capacities of processing raw materials and products will be augmented, auxiliary facilities be readjusted and advanced technical processes including oxygen blowing be extensively introduced in the existing iron and steel works to raise the production capacity of metallurgical installations to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, the projects of reconstruction and expansion of the metallurgical plants including the building of new steel and rolling shops in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, will be carried out to further expand and consolidate the bases of the ferrous metallurgical industry of our country.

With the development of technology the demands are steadily rising for a higher quality and larger assortment of steels. We should expand the variety of steels in a big way and further develop the production of alloy steels. Deep attention will be paid to increasing the assortment and standards of rolled steels and, particularly, to developing the production of thin plate and cold drawn steel and raising the output of products of the second-stage processing.

An especially important task for ferrous metallurgy at the present stage is to introduce domestic fuel on a large scale so as to further consolidate the independence of this branch. In order to develop the iron industry by the use of anthracite abundant in our country, we should, while building necessary material foundations for it, carry on the scientific research work for perfecting the reduced ball ore process, the process of continuous steel-making from granulated iron and so forth.

Nonferrous metallurgy should be developed further to put out various nonferrous metals and rare metals in greater quantities. The proportion of finished goods should be raised in the production of nonferrous metals through extensive nonferrous metal rolling and work should be carried out actively for building up our own bases of light metal production.

The engineering industry is the nucleus of heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities. It can be said that everything depends, in the final analysis, on the development of the engineering industry in carrying out the task of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan as a whole.

Our country abounds in ferrous and nonferrous metal resources needed for the development of the engineering industry, and has solid metallurgical bases, too. We should turn to account these favourable conditions and develop the engineering industry more speedily, thus effecting the industrialization of the country and the overall technical innovation in the national economy with our own efforts.

Efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed in the mining, metal, chemical, light and fishing industries, agriculture, transport and all other domains of the national economy should be turned out in larger quantities by reinforcing and perfectly equipping the existing machine plants as early as possible, building up many medium and small machine factories and by actively promoting specialization and co-operation in production.

In view of the prospective demands of the development of the national economy in our country, large-sized equipment production centres for turning out large excavators, heavy-duty motorcars, large tractors, large vessels, large machine tools, etc., should be further expanded and strengthened, and solid production centres for turning out high-speed precision machines be built up, thereby raising our engineering industry to a higher level.

Extensive application of chemistry in all fields of the national economy is a major trend of the development of science and technology in modern times and a powerful factor in accelerating the development of the productive forces. By continuously directing great efforts to the development of the chemical industry, we should further expand and reinforce the raw material bases for light industry and promote the chemicalization of agriculture for increasing agricultural production and relieving the peasants from arduous labour.

A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as crude oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to develop the chemical industry of our country in a more diverse way.

In the field of the chemical industry, the output and quality of chemical fibres should be raised, new kinds of chemical fibres put out and the production of various synthetic resins including vinyl chloride augmented. Along with nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus and kali fertilizers should be produced with domestic raw materials and agricultural chemicals including weed killers be put out and supplied in great quantities. In parallel with this, the struggle should be intensified to produce raw materials and other supplies necessary for the building-materials industry and various new chemical products including synthetic chemicals which are needed for the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The huge task of capital construction facing us in the parallel building of the economy and defences and in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out successfully, without raising the production of building materials to the level commensurate with it.

The production of cement, and metal and chemical building materials should be developed on a large scale in the field of the building-materials industry. In developing the building-materials industry, we will implement the Party's line on readjusting and expanding the existing building-materials factories and correctly combining with this the construction of new building-materials factories and on simultaneously developing the large-scale central building-materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building-materials industry.

In the field of forestry, the cyclic felling method should be introduced to increase timber production and, at the same time, the rate of sawmill lumber output should be raised, a comprehensive and effective use be made of timber by increasing the production of wood-shaving and wood-fibre boards so as to ease the country's timber strain.

We should pay deep attention to

(Continued on page 8)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

Continued from page 7

the development of light industry to bring about a radical progress in the production of consumer goods in a few years.

The central task in the field of light industry is to enhance the quality of consumer goods, expand their variety and lower their production cost. We should raise the quality of consumer goods to the world level at the earliest possible date by heightening the sense of responsibility of the workers in the field of light industry, by perfecting the production processes, strictly following the technical processes and observing standard regulations of operation and enhancing the technical qualifications of the producers. The quality of fabrics should be raised and their variety be increased, and the production of daily necessaries and foodstuffs should be developed further still. At the same time, various kinds of cheap consumer goods should be produced in greater quantities by waging an active struggle to reduce the production cost in the field of light industry.

In our country sea-bound on three sides, the active development and exploitation of marine resources are of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people.

We should increase the fish catch by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, extensively introducing advanced fishing methods and developing pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing in a big way. While making a good catch of fish, we should decisively improve the fish processing work. We should unfold an active struggle to process all the caught fish without the slightest wastage and raise the quality of processed fish by abolishing backward methods and introducing refrigerating, canning and other up-to-date methods widely in fish processing.

To ease the strain on transport is a prerequisite to normalization of production and rapid advancement of the national economy.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing traffic and transport, railway transport in particular. The electrification of railways should be completed in the main in a few years by pushing ahead with it energetically, and the diesel engines should be introduced in some sections, thus decisively augmenting the haulage of railways. The production of electric locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches should be expanded still more. And the utilization of the existing railway lines should be raised to the maximum and, at the same time new railway lines be built with a view to satisfying the fast growing demands for transport.

Parallel with this, river and marine transport should be developed and motor transport also expanded and developed further still.

2. Agriculture

In the domain of agriculture, all efforts should be concentrated on carrying through the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production.

To expand and consolidate the successes already scored in irrigation, we should readjust and make a more effective use of the existing irrigation facilities and, at the same time, continue to undertake new irrigation works, afforestation and water conservancy projects on a wide scale. Afforestation and water conservancy projects should be carried out in a qualitative way after adequate survey is made and detailed designs are worked out.

For accelerated mechanization of agriculture, various trailer farm-implements and accessory parts should be turned out and supplied sufficiently and the repairs and maintenance of farm machines should be improved.

We should introduce chemicalization in an all-round way, while continuously pushing ahead with irrigation and mechanization in the countryside. A scientific manuring system suited to the soil conditions and the peculiarities of crops should be established to raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers, and crops thoroughly protected from all damage by blights and insect pests through effective application of various agricultural chemicals. Especially, the tendency to lay emphasis on nitrogen fertilizers alone should be discarded, and phosphorous, kali and microelement fertilizers be produced on our own and supplied in large quantities to decisively raise the per-unit-area yields and, at the same time, weed-killers and other highly effective agricultural chemicals be produced and applied in quantities.

Without electrification in the countryside it is impossible to successfully carry our irrigation and mechanization and build the farm villages in a modern way. In accordance with the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic for electrification, electricity has already been laid on in 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of the entire farmhouses in our country. Only those houses scattered widely in the mountain areas still have no electricity on. While bringing together the scattered farmhouses as far as possible, we should keep promoting electrification in order to supply electricity to all the rural villages and farmhouses in a few years.

For successfully carrying out the huge task of the technical revolution in the countryside, the construction of productive facilities should be undertaken on a large scale.

In carrying on productive construction, the scale and direction of capital investments should be fixed correctly in accordance with the specific conditions of each farm village, and in construction, designing should be kept ahead of other work, its quality raised and the building work done in a meticulous way.

Simultaneously with productive construction, many modern houses should be newly built and the old houses be built on modern lines in the countryside. In this way the straw thatched houses, the traces of backwardness and poverty handed down through ages in the countryside, should be completely removed in the coming few years.

We should take all these economic and technical measures for a speedy development of all sectors of agricultural production—grain growing, cultivation of industrial crops and vegetables, etc.

While decisively boosting grain output before anything else, deep attention should be paid to developing stock-breeding. An energetic struggle should be waged to further consolidate the already laid foundation of stock-breeding and put it on a modern basis, so that the backwardness in this field which is a historical leftover may be eliminated and the output of animal soc... decisively increased. The most important task in developing stock-breeding is to create stable fodder bases. In order to solve this question, two cropping should be extensively introduced in paddy and non-paddy fields and, along with this, high-yielding fodder crops be cultivated in wide areas and assorted feed factories built in many places. Measures should be taken for establishing a system of breeding superior pedigree stock, and the care of animals be improved, so that the productivity of the livestock may be raised and the production cost of animal products lowered systematically.

In our country where nearly 80 per cent of whole land area is covered by mountains, it is of great significance in the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood to develop fruit growing in a big way by making use of the mountains.

We should set a great value on the already created 133,000 odd *jongbo* of orchards and 100,000 *jongbo* of chestnut tree groves, take good care of them and make them all yield fruit, thereby markedly increasing the output of fruit and chestnuts. Also, in accordance with the decision of the Bukchung Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the work of creating orchards should be carried on and the total area under fruit trees be brought to 200,000 *jongbo* in the next few years in order to supply the people with delicious fruit in a greater quantity. Active measures should also be taken for storing and processing fruit whose output is increasing from year to year.

3. People's Livelihood

Solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of the entire people and providing them with an affluent and cultured life.

The source of the constant promotion of the well-being of the working people lies in the systematic growth of the national income.

The Government of the Republic will endeavour in every way to increase the national income substantially by quickly developing industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy. At the same time, deep attention will be directed to the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of radically elevating the people's living standards while rationally adjusting the balance between accumulation and consumption and ensuring a high tempo of enlarged reproduction and successful carrying out of defence buildup.

In the future, we will take all measures for raising the money wages and real incomes of the working people on the basis of increased socialist production and enhanced labour productivity.

The Government of the Republic will make greater state investments in various social and cultural services to give fuller satisfaction to the demands of the entire working people.

Particularly, profound attention will be paid to improving trade and the public health services to raise the general living standards of the people.

In our country trade is the supply service for the working people and an important means of meeting the material and cultural requirements of the people.

In the field of trade and commerce, greater quantities of foodstuffs, clothes and various kinds of articles that go to meet cultural requirements should be supplied to the working people and, in particular, the sales of winter goods be markedly increased.

To improve commodity supply, the trade networks should be properly distributed and further expanded, the shopping facilities be modernized and commodities be well distributed to meet the demands of different regions, seasons and social strata. Culture and service should be improved in trade by making proper arrangements for packing and delivery of commodities for night and mobile sale and so forth.

The number of various restaurants should be increased and the quality of public catering improved to offer more conveniences for the working people in their everyday life. Public service establishments should be increased and furnished adequately to give better service to the working people. In this way, conditions should be provided for large numbers of housewives to participate in social labor and thus working-classize and revolutionize themselves.

Nothing is more precious than man under our system. We should develop the public health services to protect the lives of men and further promote the health of the working people.

In the sphere of health services, more hospitals and clinics should be built, many medical workers assigned to them and the qualifications of doctors should be raised decisively for further improving medical service to the working people. The prophylactic line should be firmly maintained and hygienic and anti-epidemic work be carried out regularly in town and countryside. Along with modern medicine, the traditional *Dongutihak* medicine of our country should be developed, and attention should also be directed to the theoretical systematization of folk medicine. The variety of synthetic medicines should be expanded and the production of anti-biotic medicines be increased all the more by developing the production of medicaments.

4. Labour Administration Work

The toiling masses are the creator of history, and socialism and communism can be built only by the creative labour of the toiling millions. Labour force is the most active and decisive factor in production. Technology is developed by man and machines are made by man, and it is also man who operates them. All the precious and fine wealth of the world, material, and cultural, is created by the labour of the working people.

It can be said that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity.

The improvement of labour administration is a very important

(Continued on page 9)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 8)

task to be tackled in the whole course of socialist construction.

The improvement of labour administration poses a question of particular importance in our country.

Under the conditions in our country where arable land is limited, the intensive forming method should be applied to keep agriculture in step with the developing industry, and it takes a long time to complete the mechanization of agriculture owing to the peculiarities of agricultural production in our country. Under the circumstances we have not a big source of rural population that can be enlisted in industry as in other countries even when mechanization is carried out in agriculture.

Furthermore, as we have to push ahead vigorously with economic construction while continually increasing the defence capabilities of the country, directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, we shall be unable to satisfactorily carry out the political and military tasks facing us or further accelerate socialist construction, if we fail to economize in the labour resources of the country to the maximum and make a rational use of them.

At present, one of the most important ways of vigorously advancing defence buildup while implementing our Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and successfully executing the gigantic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, lies in the improvement of labour administration.

It is of primary importance in improving labour administration to constantly heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses and bring them to display their labour enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in socialist construction.

Labour is not only the sacred duty of a citizen but the most honourable thing for the good of the State and society. Love of labour is one of the most important traits of man of a new type in socialist and communist society. We must cultivate the sense of honour for labour and love of labour among the working people, so that they may hate work shyness and loafing as an idea of the exploiter classes, and participate in public labour in such a way as becomes the master for the sake of the collective and society and for their happiness.

The most important task in labour administration at present is to ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, decisively doing away with the wastage of labour.

In socialist production in which co-operative production and division of labour are highly developed and which grows steadily on the basis of advanced techniques, the 480-minute workday can be fully utilized only when each production unit and each worker strictly observe the established discipline. We should deeply realize that the eight-hour workday system is a state regulation laid down under the Labour Law, which no one is allowed to violate, and wage an uncompromising struggle against practices of the slightest labour wastage and violation of labour discipline, work sparing every minute and every second and do our utmost to achieve the maximum productivity within the working hours.

Also, to get rid of the labour wastage and ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, fluctuations in production should be eliminated and work stoppage be reduced to the minimum by providing the working people with adequate working conditions in factories and enterprises. In all fields of the national economy, in all enterprises, the production of raw materials and other supplies and, semi-finished goods should be kept ahead of other work and co-operative production properly organized to ensure that all units participating in co-operative production strictly observe discipline in the fulfilment of contracts. For a regular supply of raw materials and other materials, detailed plans should be worked out and a system of material supply under which the higher units deliver materials to the lower units in a responsible manner should be established in accordance with the Daian Work System. Meanwhile, decisive precedence should be given to technical prearrangements in all factories and enterprises.

It calls for primary attention in labour administration to vigorously advance the technical innovation movement. Technical innovation is the most important factor in easing the present shortage of labour and in raising per capita output value swiftly. In all branches and all units, mysticism about technique and passivism should be thoroughly smashed and the technical innovation movement be unfolded extensively so as to save even a single manday of labour and produce more with less labour expenditure.

For the improvement of labour administration it is also important to maintain the correct balance of labour force between the productive and non-productive branches and between the basic and auxiliary sections of production within the productive branches and assign the working people to their right places.

Under socialism, a proportionate assignment of all working people to the productive and non-productive branches is of weighty importance in expediting socialist construction and the development of the national economy as a whole. The more working people work in the productive branches, the more heavy and light industry goods and farm produce needed for economic construction, defence buildup and the people's life will be put out, and this will make it possible to raise per capita output value and promote the people's well-being, while steadily increasing state accumulation. What is important in the distribution of labour force, therefore, is to give priority to the growth of the number of employees in the productive branches and, at the same time, fix the number of workers in the non-productive branches to conform to the level of economic development. In the future, too, we should continue to adhere firmly to this principle in distributing the labour resources of the country rationally.

Also, for a rational use of labour, the proportion of labour in the indirect branches should be lowered and that in the basic productive branches, especially in the direct branches should be upped decisively.

Simultaneously with this, the functionaries of the labour administration organs should pay deep attention to allocating labor force to the right places, taking into account the sexes, ages, physical conditions and technical and skill levels of the working people so that all of them may give full play to their ability.

It is an important guarantee for the further development of socialist production to correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution, while constantly heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the masses. Under socialism the development of the productive forces has not yet attained such a level as to ensure distribution according to the needs, the fundamental differences remain in labor, and the working people have not completely eradicated the survivals of outmoded ideologies. Under these circumstances it is possible, only through the correct implementation of the principle of distribution according to work done, to eliminate the outdated idea of seeking to live at the expense of others without working, give stimulus to the working people's zeal for production and to the enhancement of their technical and skill levels and thus promote the development of the productive forces. Necessary measures should be taken in all branches and all units of the national economy to distribute shares accurately according to the quantity and quality of work performed.

We must decisively improve the work of labor planning. Labour planning is the basis for the national organization and effective use of labor and, accordingly, excellent labor planning is the basic condition for the improvement of labor administration. The leading personnel of the state and economic organs should improve the work of labor planning so as to actively explore the labor resources of the country, rationally distribute labor force and raise labor productivity.

The Government of the Republic will further strengthen the economic might of the country and its economic independence and radically improve the people's life by creditably carrying out all these tasks of socialist economic construction.

Sixthly. The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the ideas of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea, will fight on stubbornly to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build socialist culture.

The fulfilment of the all-round technical revolution, which is the most important, central task for socialist economic construction in our country at the present stage, urgently calls for a radical advancement of science and technology.

We should wage a vigorous battle for occupying the fortress of science and make a great stride in this field, thereby fully ensuring the immediate technical reconstruction in all sectors of the national economy.

The fundamental question in scientific research work is to keep developing science and technology in such direction as required by our Party and our revolution, steadfastly maintaining the position of *Juche*. Only when *Juche* is established firmly in scientific research work, is it possible to bring the initiative and talents of scientists into full play to accelerate the advancement of science and technology and develop our economy faster by relying upon the resources of our country and our own technique. Scientists and technicians should concentrate their efforts on the research work designed to promote industrial production with domestic raw materials, tap those raw materials which are lacking in our country and produce substitutes for the raw materials we do not have, and expedite the technical revolution in conformity with our actual conditions so as to free the working people from arduous labour as soon as possible.

While solving for ourselves those scientific and technical problems the solution of which is vitally necessary for us, we should pay attention also to taking in the scientific and technological achievements and experiences of foreign countries to suit the actual conditions of economic development in our country.

The immediate task confronting scientists and technicians is to find solutions to the scientific and technical problems for utilizing the existing economic foundations to the fullest extent, and at the same time, to explore new domains of science and technology constantly, in the light of the prospective task of developing the national economy.

Speedy development of technology, mechanical engineering and electronics among others, is a very important question at present.

Unless mechanical engineering is developed, it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the tasks of building up to date factories and manufacturing machinery and equipment of the la est types, the task of increasing the capacities of the existing factories and equipment or the task of speedily introducing the achievements of scientific researches in the national economy. We must concentrate our scientific forces on developing mechanical engineering to vitalize this particular domain of science as soon as possible.

It is an urgent problem to develop electronics in view of the carrying out of the technical revolution and of the prospects of the development of the national economy. The importance of electronics and its role increase more and more and its sphere of application expands constantly as science and technology develop and automation is widely applied in all fields of the national economy. We should positively advance the researches in electronics in all its aspects.

Scientists and technicians should also direct profound attention to the development of chemistry, biology, agricultural science, forestry and oceanography in order to tap and use the natural resources of our country effectively and gain mastery over nature successfully.

To attain great successes in scientific research work, contact and co-operation should be strengthened among scientists and scientific research organs, and creative co-operation be intensified between scientists and producers. Also, instead of putting forth new problems at random, efforts should be focussed on the solution of those problems which are urgent and important for the national economy, and problems on which researches have already been undertaken or have not yet been completed, thereby fully solving the problems one by one by the method of annihilation operation.

To step up the development of science and technology of the country, the qualifications of those who are engaged in this field should be elevated decisively. All the scientists and technicians should study energetically to become workers who possess a high level of scientific theory, a wealth of practical experience and are well acquainted with the trends of the advancement of modern science and technology, capable workers who can skillfully solve scientific and technical problems arising in practice.

We shall see to it that scientific research centers are reinforced all

(Continued on page 10)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

Continued from page 9)

the more and better conditions are provided for researches with a view to promoting scientific research work successfully.

What is important in the building of socialist culture is to give education to all the working people and enhance their general cultural and technical levels to a higher stage.

The most important task for us in this field is to carry on the nine-year compulsory technical education efficiently in a qualitative way. By carrying on the nine-year compulsory technical education efficiently, we should bring the training of technical personnel to keep pace with the advancement of the productive forces of the country and the rapid tempo of the technical revolution.

Along with the regular full-time educational system, the education system of studying while working should be further developed so that all the working people may be ensured better conditions for learning.

Success in the education of younger generations and training of cadres depends largely upon the role of the teachers who are engaged directly in this work. The teachers should acquire the habit of studying and raise their political theoretical levels and their level of professional knowledge decisively, so that instruction and education may be conducted more qualitatively. Simultaneously with this, the whole State, the whole society should be concerned in laying sufficient material foundations for educational establishments so as to develop the educational work.

We should continue to strive for the development of socialist literature and art, upholding the literary and art policy of the Party. Literary and art workers must better contribute to the working-classization, revolutionization of the whole society by creating many revolutionary works which present the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people, and the grandiose struggle of our people who have inherited it today, and the pulsating realities.

Seventhly. The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defense capabilities of the country and build up the defense posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation.

It is one of the basic functions of a socialist state to keep increasing defence capabilities while pushing ahead with economic construction. The imperialists perpetrate uninterrupted aggression and plunder, and as long as imperialism exists the danger of war will not disappear. Under the circumstances, the gains of revolution can be safeguarded against imperialist aggression and the security of the people defended only when we reinforce our own defence power and are ready for action.

To augment our defence capabilities is an urgent task for us particularly in view of the situation in our country where the territory is divided and we are building socialism directly confronted with the aggressive forces of American imperialism.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the sinister aim of committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, and converted South Korea completely into their military base for aggression. The U.S. imperialists station tens of thousands of their aggressor troops in South Korea and keep a huge puppet standing army more than 600,000 strong.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon further intensifying war preparations in South Korea. In order to execute their war policy in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing the puppet armed forces and are incessantly bringing into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction as well as combat equipment such as vessels and aircraft. They have set up the system of wartime mobilization to drive the innocent South Korean people into an aggressive war, and are frequently making provocations against the territory of the northern half of the Republic along the military demarcation line in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In an attempt to utilize South Korea more effectively for Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to align the South Korean puppets militarily with Japanese and other reactionaries in Asia, and are running wild to form a new military alliance in Asia with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as a bait. They try to unleash another war in Korea using South Korea as an advance base and the forces of Japanese militarism as a shock brigade, and throw the South Korean armed forces easily into their war of aggression in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have already dragged South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war against Vietnam, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique herded more troops than any vassal countries into the battlefields of South Vietnam, earlier than any of them.

The situation is becoming more tense and the danger of war more and more increasing in our country and the whole of Asia.

The prevailing situation demands that we make the country's defence capabilities steel-strong and be fully prepared for war so as to counter any surprise attack by the enemy.

To defend the country is the work of defending the socialist gains won by our people and our base of revolution; it is the most sacred duty and honorable task for the whole people. The People's Army should serve the country and the people, and the whole people should love and aid the People's Army; the armymen and the people should display still more the traditional spirit of unity of the army and the people and, in case of emergency, closely unite into one as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion to safeguard our fatherland and our gains of socialism sharing life and death, sweets and bitters.

The entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood but always keep a tense, mobilized posture and should maintain a sharpest revolutionary vigilance and prepare themselves to fight to repulse the enemy valiantly without the slightest confusion no matter when he may launch invasion by surprise.

In order to make our defence capabilities indestructible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party.

We should temper the ranks of the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, and make all the men and officers undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up, thereby further boosting the combat capabilities of the People's Army and enabling the entire people to take part in battle with the existing force of the People's Army as the core in case of emergency.

The People's Army should be armed closely with up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment, and the military science and technique be developed rapidly to meet the demands of modern warfare. Combat training should be intensified for all armymen so that they may be well versed in their weapons and fully master modern military science and military technique.

Our People's Army should, in this way, be built up into a revolutionary force equipped with the indefatigable spirit of fighting through thick and thin for the Party, the working class and for the country and the people, into an iron detachment, each member of which is a match for one hundred enemies, capable of smiting any reckless adventure of the enemy.

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country constitute the most powerful defence system based on the unshakable political and ideological unity of the entire people and on the solid foundations of the independent economy of the country. We should firmly arm the workers, farmers and all the people so that they may unfold an intensive labour struggle in socialist construction while defending the fatherland, with a hammer or a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, and in case of emergency, not only carry on production but conduct combat actions with credit. Together with this, impregnable defences must be built in all parts of the country to convert the whole country into a military fortress to repel the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where he may attack us.

All this is aimed at fully embodying our Party's line of self-defence in national defence. Only by so doing, can we smite the enemy's ceaseless subversive activities at every step and shatter armed invasion of all forms.

Eighthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.

By the development of an independent, comprehensive economy with our own efforts in our country we never mean that we reject international economic ties and produce everything we need by ourselves. Every country differs from the others in the natural and economic conditions, in the levels of development of the productive forces and science and technology in the given stage and, accordingly, in the variety and quantity of raw materials and products turned out. Under these conditions each country should produce on its own essential things, the things which are in great demand, and procure those things which are slight in demand or which are insufficient or cannot be produced at home, through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

In developing foreign trade we attach prime importance to the world socialist market.

As is generally known, the world socialist market came into being as an economic result of the emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its tranformation into a world system after World War II when our country and a number of other countries broke away from the capitalist system.

The formation of the world socialist market promoted economic and technical exchanges between the socialist countries, thereby making a great contribution to the development of the national economy, the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and improvement of the people's livelihood in each of those countries. Hence, it became possible to frustrate the sinister designs of the imperialist powers of the world headed by U.S. imperialism to blockade the socialist countries economically, impede their economic development and, further, stifle the world socialist economic system.

The socialist market provides favourable conditions not only to the socialist countries but also to the newly-independent states to fill each other's needs in the interests of the development of their national economy. Unlike the capitalist market where operates the economic law of seeking monopolistic high profits through non-equivalent exchange and plunder of backward countries, the socialist market enables the newly-independent states to realize their surplus industrial goods and farm produce and purchase in return from other countries industrial equipment, raw material and other supplies essential to the development of their national economy on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Thus, economically backward countries are no longer held in bondage to the capitalist market to be robbed endlessly of their natural wealth and the priceless fruits of their people's labour as in the past, and have cast away the economic yoke of imperialism and embarked on the road to economic independence.

The formation of the socialist market dealt a mortal blow to the imperialist monopolies and multimillionaires that had assumed complete control of the world economy through their vast markets; in particular, shattered to pieces the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism, that had sought to monopolize the overseas markets, plunder the world of its raw material resources at will and dominate the world; and aggravated the general economic crisis of the imperialist powers.

If all socialist countries, filling each other's economic needs, consolidate and develop the socialist market, the development of the national economy of each socialist country will be further promoted and more favourable conditions be created for the economic independence of the newly independent states and, further, the capitalist market can be driven into an unstable posi-

(Continued on page 11)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 10)

tion and the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system be aggravated further still.

Needless to say, consolidation and development of the socialist market and strengthening and development of economic ties between the socialist countries do not mean in the least that the socialist countries should not establish economic relations with capitalist countries.

We will develop relations of trade and commercial exchange with all countries with differing social systems that respect our sovereignty and are desirous of having economic ties with our country. Nevertheless, the economic and business relations with capitalist countries are in any case of secondary importance in the foreign trade of the socialist countries, and those relations should not be made the basis of the latter's economic relations with foreign countries. We should pay primary attention to the promotion of economic and technical exchanges with the fraternal countries and to the consolidation and the development of the socialist market.

Of prime importance in consolidating and developing the socialist market is that each fraternal country, proceeding from the political interests of the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism and colonialism, displays the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and entirely renounces hidebound nationalistic egoism in the mutual economic relations. In particular, the developed socialist countries should give more material assistance with no political strings attached and with no selfish motives, to the economically backward countries which aspire after socialism against imperialism. In this way conditions should be created for these countries not only to frustrate the economic blockade of the imperialist powers but to have less transactions with the capitalist market and rely on the socialist market. In the trade relations with foreign countries, too, as in all other matters, we should not deviate from the class stand or become oblivious of communist ethics and comradely duty.

We will exert all possible efforts to maintain close economic ties between the fraternal countries, consolidate and develop the world socialist market for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism, for the unity of the national and international interests in the revolution and construction.

While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavor to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence.

The peoples of many newly-independent countries who gained political independence are now confronted with the urgent tasks of eradicating the aftermaths of the colonial rule of imperialism, building an independent national economy, and radically improving their life.

And yet, the imperialists are manoeuvring to bring the newly-independent countries under the yoke of neo-colonialism, a new form of colonialism, to subordinate the peoples of the liberated countries again to themselves. The imperialists pursue the policy of enslaving other countries economically by using their "aid" as a bait and, further, of trampling upon the sovereignty of those countries. The "European Common Market," the "integration of the world economy" and the like loudly advertised by the imperialist powers today, all pursue the heinous aggressive aims of stifling the economic independence of the newly-independent states and subordinating these countries to themselves.

By developing economic relations with the newly-independent states on the principle of filling each other's needs without any political and economic strings attached, we should sincerely help them secure complete political and economic independence from the imperialists and assist their peoples in achieving national prosperity.

Ninthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight actively in defence of the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad.

In the past large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland to wander abroad owing to the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists. As a homeless people, they were subjected to national discrimination and all sorts of humiliation, deprived of all rights, and suffered from utter destitution in strange lands over long years.

But today as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless national confidence and pride, and see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic. The overseas citizens of Korea support all the policies of the Republic and are exerting active efforts to perform their duties as citizens of the Republic.

The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic, national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

At present, a movement is widespread among our fellow countrymen in Japan for their continued repatriation. To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of. There still remain large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who want to come back to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have placed artificial obstacles in the way of the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and are manoeuvring to wreck it halfway in gross violation of international law and international practices and humanitarian principles. This is evidence that the Japanese Government is trampling upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and is openly challenging the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the unjustified manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Republic maintains that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully ensured freedoms of travel to the homeland and democratic, national education and all other democratic, national rights. We strongly demand that the Japanese Government treat and protect the Korean citizens in Japan duly as foreigners and immediately stop all acts of persecution and suppression against them.

No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic, national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights.

We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle.

Tenthly. From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy.

The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic derives from the nature of our State and social system free from all exploitation and oppression and reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to achieve victory for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Our independent, principled foreign policy enjoys support from an increasing number of countries in the world and has consolidated the international position of our country as never before.

Today our country maintains friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries and scores of other countries in the world. In the period after the formation of the third Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1962 alone, our country newly established diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia and Africa, and our country's friendly relations with these countries are developing steadily. Economic and cultural exchanges between our country and other countries, too, have been further expanded and developed. Our country maintains trade and cultural relations with many countries now. Intercourse becomes brisk every day between a large number of peace-loving peoples in the world and our people, and our friendly ties with them expand more and more. Thus we have so many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world, and the international solidarity of our revolution is being cemented constantly.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, further strengthen and develop such relations of friendship with foreign countries and strive to have many more friends in the world.

The international situation of our revolution is very complex and tense today.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism incessantly perpetrate armed invasion and subversive activities against the socialist and newly-independent countries. They are brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, disturbing peace and threatening the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly.

The basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world at the present stage is mainly to swallow up divided or small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression especially on Vietnam and other Asian countries. Such aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists aggravate tension in our country and all parts of Asia to the extreme and gravely endangers peace throughout the world.

It is the most pressing task today for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples all over the world to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Apart from the anti-U.S. struggle, no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or world peace or the progress of mankind.

What attitude the socialist countries take towards U.S. imperialism is a criterion that shows whether they fight in real earnest for the advancement of the international revolutionary movement or not at the present time. Attitude towards U.S. imperialism is a touchstone that distinguishes between revolutionary position and opportunist position. The socialist countries should do away with all deviations in the anti-U.S. struggle and maintain the unswerving revolutionary position against U.S. imperialism.

In order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its windpipe everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including

(Continued on page 12)

Political Program of DPRK Government Announced by Premier Kim Il Sung

(Continued from page 11)

the socialist countries one by one.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will resolutely fight against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, and will continue to wage a stubborn struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, regarding it as an important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces opposing U.S. imperialism, will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world, and render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism.

It is the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage to check and foil U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, and support the Vietnamese people in every way in their just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation.

Vietnam has now become a front where the anti-U.S. struggle goes on most severely. It is on the soil of indomitable Vietnam that a bitter struggle is being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world and the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people, bearing the heavy burdens of this struggle, are valiantly fighting not only to safeguard the independence and freedom of their fatherland, but also to defend the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The heroic Vietnamese people are inflicting one serious military and political setback after another upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into an inextricable quandary.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I would like to extend, from this rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly, warmest militant greetings to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and all the heroic people of North and South Vietnam who have risen as one in the just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We fully support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Vietnam question.

It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin American people.

That is why the U.S. imperialists are running wild in their malicious attempt to stifle the Republic of Cuba and incessantly carrying on aggressive plots against the Republic of Cuba by whipping together the reactionaries in Latin America.

No manoeuvre on the part of U.S. imperialism, however, will be able to block the way of the heroic Cuban people who advance unwaveringly in the front rank of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution.

The Korean people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism under the difficult conditions in which they are confronted directly with U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere, and strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggression and all their subversive activities against the Republic of Cuba. Our people will, in the future too, continue to bend all efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence, and will positively support their liberation struggle. Particularly, our people will fight in firm unity with all the Asian peoples to chase the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism out of all parts of Asia.

We will unite firmly with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia including the democratic forces in Japan and wage a staunch struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism, a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, and its aggressive manoeuvres.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and laboring peoples of capitalist countries who are fighting against the exploitation and oppression by capital, for their vital rights, democracy and socialism and extend warm support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggles. We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and endeavor untiringly to strengthen solidarity with them.

Despite the frenzy of the imperialists, the general international situation today still develops in favor of the forces of peace and socialism. The ranks of the people in the battle against imperialism are growing in scope and strength in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in all parts of the world.

Imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually be destroyed and the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist struggle for the just cause of revolution will definitely emerge victorious.

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Comrades Deputies,

The political program of the Government of the Republic embodies our Party's ideas of *Juche* and its revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea.

The realization of this political program will turn our country into a richer and stronger and advanced socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and will ensure a still happier life for our people. It will inspire and encourage the South Korean people forcefully in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and afford a firm guarantee for the unification of the fatherland.

The Government of the Republic will execute this political program faithfully and thereby advance the revolution and construction of our country farther on to live up to the expectations of the entire people and you deputies.

The entire people, upholding the policies of the Party and the Government, should dash ahead faster surmounting all difficulties by continually displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotic devotion. It is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people that they do not yield to difficulties and rest on their laurels but make continuous advance and continuous innovations for new victories. There will be a new, great upsurge in our revolutionary struggle and construction work when all our working people keep forging ahead dynamically in the spirit of Chullima. to implement the policies of the Party and the Government.

No force can ever stop the forward movement of our people who are under the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and hold power firmly in their hands. Our revolutionary cause is a just one and victory is on the side of the Korean people fighting for justice.

Let us all march forward valiantly for the final victory of our revolution, towards the bright future of socialism and communism, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

First Session of Fourth SPA Successfully Held

First-Day Sitting

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on Dec. 14 with the attendance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, according to KCNA reports.

The session elected Deputy Paik Nam Woon Chairman of the SPA and Deputy Li Ki Yung and Deputy Kim Deuk Ran vice-Chairman.

The following items were placed on the agenda:

1. Organization of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA of the DPRK.
2. Organization of the Permanent Committee of the SPA of the DPRK.
3. Election of the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK.
4. Formation of the Cabinet of the DPRK.
5. Appointment of the Prosecutor-General of the DPRK.
6. Election of the President of the Supreme Court of the DPRK.

Second-Day Sitting

The second-day sitting of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly was held on Dec. 15, with Li Ki Yung, vice-Chairman of the SPA, in the chair.

Deputy Li Kook Jin, Chairman of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA, made a report of the Credentials Committee.

Considering that the report of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA was correct, the session adopted a decision recognizing the qualification of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected at all the 457 constituencies for electing deputies to the SPA of the DPRK.

Considering that the Government of the Republic headed by Premier Kim Il Sung had fulfilled its duty with credit in the past period, the session unanimously adopted a decision on entrusting Premier Kim Il Sung to form a new Cabinet and submit it to the current session for consideration and authorizing the present Cabinet to exercise its duty till a new Cabinet of the Republic was endorsed by the current session.

Third-Day Sitting

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly which had been open in Pyongyang since Dec. 14 amid the great interest and expectation of the entire Korean people, closed on Dec. 16 after successfully discussing all the items on the agenda.

The session unanimously endorsed the plan for the formation of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The session elected the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly with Deputy Choi Yong Kun as President and four vice-Presidents, General Secretary and nine Members.

The session appointed Deputy Yoon Tai Hong Prosecutor-General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And the session elected Deputy Li Yong Koo President of the Supreme Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, made a historical speech announcing the political program of the DPRK Government.

The People's Korea

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